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Paramountcy In India To Remain

New Delhi, May 22.
The British Cabinet Mission, in a memorandum today to the Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, made it clear that paramountcy would remain in operation during the interim period before India became fully independent.

"The British Government could not and will not in any circumstances transfer paramountcy to an Indian Government," the memorandum said. "Moreover, they cannot contemplate that British troops would be retained in India for this purpose."

Britain is the "paramount power" in relation to 570 princely states comprising about two fifths of the Indian peninsula. These relations are determined by individual treaties between the British Crown and the princes and the position of the Crown under these treaties is known by the general term "paramountcy."

Paramountcy gives the British Government the right to protect and govern the subjects of the states when living abroad.

In Indian states, British Indian law is not recognised, British Indian legislatures cannot pass acts affecting them and a writ of British Indian courts does not run in the 700,000 square miles of territory with a population of over 90,000,000, which make up the princely states of India. — Reuter.

HOUSE ON PEAK COLLAPSES

The inhabitants of houses nestling round the foot of Admiralty House, which went up in flames a short while ago, came pelting out into the open again shortly before noon yesterday, as the ground under their feet seemed to shake and the air was filled with stifling dust.

For a moment or two, some were in a near panic, thinking a landslide had started.

The cause of the trouble was an empty, nearly-stripped house just behind them; no repairs were being carried out to the damaged premises. Its structure already weakened by the ruthless stripping of its internal timbers, it apparently suffered further weakening as a result of the recent heavy rains. At 11.40 a.m. yesterday, it started to collapse.

A "China Mail" reporter who happened to be looking straight at the building at the time says that it was just as though a demolition charge had been fired. One moment it was there and the next there was a thunderous roar and crash as the roof and one wall fell in, sending up a column of thick dust which poured out of the window gaps and rose as high as the Peak.

No one was injured, but as a result of the cave-in it is doubtful if the building is now repairable.

Italians Nab Fishing Boats

Rome, May 22.
It is reported here that Yugoslav warships have intercepted a number of Italian fishing boats twenty-five miles off the Yugoslav coast. One of the vessels managed to escape and return to Italy, where its crew stated that Yugoslav planes had flown overhead before the incident.

According to the "Milan" "Corriere Lombardo," however, only seven fishing smacks were seized. A Yugoslav corvette stopped the fleet 25 miles off the Dalmatian Islands, and the crews of the seven vessels, about one hundred men, were captured, the paper added.

This report agreed that one vessel escaped, but added that it was chased and fired on before it was able to put into San Benedetto del Tronto. An "Avanti" call last night, 20 fishing boats were found to be missing, the "Corriere" said.

DANUBE SWOOP Hungarian Naval Ships Full Of Contraband Goods Over 3,000 People Detained

VILSHOFEN, BAVARIA, MAY 21.
THE UNITED STATES "CONSTABULARY" OCCUPATION TACTICAL FORCE, AT DAWN TODAY SUDDENLY SEALED OFF A 45-MILE STRETCH OF THE DANUBE RIVER AND EFFICIENTLY SMASHED A "SERIOUS SECURITY THREAT" POSED BY 372 VESSELS, FORMERLY OF THE HUNGARIAN NAVY, WHICH HAD BEEN ANCHORED OFF THIS AREA FOR THE PAST YEAR.

MORE THAN 3,000 PEOPLE HAVE BEEN DETAINED FOR INVESTIGATION IN CONNECTION WITH THE BLACK MARKET, DOPE SMUGGLING, ARMS RUNNING AND MAINTAINING OF AN UNDERGROUND RAILWAY FOR THE ESCAPE OF FORMER SS MEMBERS.

The ships, including 12 Danube gunboats, disgorged a great volume of contraband, machine-guns and other weapons, short-wave radio senders, black market goods and entire holds full of Wehrmacht supplies.

Well armed G.I.s are standing guard over every ship with the support of patrols. Armour lining the river banks and surrounding hillsides prevented the escape of a single suspect.

Meanwhile patrol boats of the German water police, under the supervision of the United States Coast Guard, plying along the river, prevented the disposal of evidence in the water.

Counter-intelligence and criminal investigation division agents moved in after the troops to assess thoroughly the contents of the ships and search for hidden drugs.

The Quest
The principal object of the search, however, is for Admiral Trunkwaler, present Commander of the Hungarian Fleet, who was a lesser officer, when Admiral Horthy offered the fleet to the Allies. After Admiral Horthy's escape from the Nazis, Admiral Trunkwaler assumed command and was recognised by the Axis powers. He later lost the fleet in an engagement with units of the Russian fleet and was relieved of his command for inefficiency.

Nineteen Murders
A spokesman said tonight that the raids were a sequel to troubles in nearby Passau, where investigation of 19 murders last month frequently led agents towards the river. The spokesman did not explain why so many ships, manned by the enemy, were allowed to remain untouched for a full year.

He hinted that the question of the ownership of the vessels—which in many cases were seized ships belonging to 12 nations, including France, Czechoslovakia, Italy and Belgium—was the reason they were allowed to stay. He did not explain, however, why they were allowed to come through the battle lines to this zone in the first place.

One Casualty
According to a Staff officer, the Hungarians were allowed to remain aboard with their families and many displaced persons because it was necessary for the crews to stay for maintenance and repair.

General Joseph McNarney, Commander of the United States Occupation Zone, ordered the raid, it was stated, and ordered either internment for the Hungarians, or that steps be taken for their repatriation as prisoners-of-war. There was only one casualty in the entire operation. — Reuter.

POLICE STRIKE

Paris, May 22.
Twelve thousand Paris policemen held up traffic and pedestrians in the centre of Paris today when they marched to their headquarters demanding a monthly wage increase of 48. The demonstration was orderly. "We must set a good example, even when we disturb peace," one policeman said. — Reuter.

Belgrade, May 22.
The Yugoslav parliament today unanimously ratified the Yugoslav-Soviet Treaty signed by Marshal Josip Broz Tito, Premier and the Soviet Union.

Gen. Anders In London

London, May 21.
General Anders, Commander-in-Chief of the Polish Army in Italy, arrived in London by air today and tonight he saw the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, to discuss the demobilisation of 120,000 Poles who fought with Britain during the war.

General Morgan, Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean, and War Office representatives were present.

It is now arranged that all the men serving under General Anders shall be brought to Britain as shipping becomes available.

In the House of Commons tomorrow Mr. Bevin will outline the measures to be taken to assist them after demobilisation. — Reuter.

PUTTING PRESSURE ON RUSSIA

London, May 22.
A British official said yesterday that the United States Secretary of State, James F. Byrnes' suggestion that the peace treaties be turned over to the United Nations if the four major powers cannot agree on a peace conference this Summer, was aimed at "putting pressure" on Russia to agree to a 21-nation meeting in July.

THE DAYS AFTER DUNKIRK

London, May 22.
Seven days after the British evacuation of Dunkirk, cross-Channel German attacks on the Seine north-west of Paris, fresh British divisions left England in the "last desperate bid to halt the Nazi onslaught, barely 24 hours before the first German armoured cars roared down the streets of Paris.

This was revealed today when the War Office lifted the veil of secrecy from 18 days of chaos between June 4, 1940—when the last British soldier at Dunkirk scrambled onto the last small ship for England—and June 17, when Marshal Petain asked Hitler for "honourable terms."

Lieutenant-General Sir Alan Brooke, later Chief of the Imperial General Staff, was in command of these troops and today his report was made public in the official London Gazette.

When it was becoming clear that "the spirit of the French Army was crushed," the 52nd Division was hastily sent out to France. Its leading brigade was rushed up and placed under the orders of the Tenth French Army. It took over the right sector of the Third Corps, East of Conches, in a very exposed position with a gap of eight miles on its right and two newly arrived French battalions on its left.

CHURCH PARADES

London, May 22.
The War Minister, Mr. J. Lawson, told Members of the House of Commons today that the abolition of compulsory church parade was under discussion between the authorities concerned.

"I expect to receive draft regulations for the Army in the near future," he added, "but cannot say yet when they will be published." — Reuter.

SEVERING BLAMES FOREIGNERS

Nuernberg, May 22.
A one-time Secretary of the Interior in the Weimar Republic yesterday assailed members of the British Labour Party who before the war had praised Hitler.

Testifying in the war crimes trial on behalf of Grand Admiral Erich Raeder, Karl Severing the witness, declared:

"I often noticed that members of the British Labour Party were in Hitler's set and returned to England to praise Chancellor Hitler as a friend of peace."

Severing mentioned the late Philip Snowden as one of those he had in mind. He gave another name which was not audible to spectators.

German opponents of the Nazis had looked in vain to foreign sources for support against Hitler, he declared. — Associated Press.

PUTTING PRESSURE ON RUSSIA

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Although the Foreign Office declined to comment officially, it was learned that the British felt it would be even more difficult to reach an accord in the 51-member general assembly than in a peace conference and that it would be useless to call a meeting if Russia refuses to attend.

Meanwhile, Dominion officials attending the Commonwealth conference here expressed support for Byrnes' insistence that nations outside the top four be given a chance in the near future to voice their opinions on the peace treaties.

Officials said that they had been taking a firm joint stand on this point in their talks with the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin. — Associated Press.

JULIANA'S BROADCAST

Berne, May 22.
Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, broadcasting in French to the Swiss people in Berne, tonight expressed Holland's gratitude for Switzerland's help.

"When our distress was at its peak your friendship contributed towards easing our lot," she said.

"You sustained us in the critical months after liberation when reconstruction was held up owing to lack of material. Holland thanks particularly all those who acted as mothers and fathers to our children and received them into their homes." — Reuter.

request for an armistice.
When General Brooke gave order for those units to withdraw from the area, the British Army was still fighting the Battle of the Bulge.

Morrison Criticises Hoover Plan

London, May 22.
Mr. Herbert Morrison, said yesterday, that if Herbert Hoover's plan for world food control meant "a one man dictator for food" the programme would not work.

Mr. Morrison, Lord President of the Council, and House of Commons' floor leader for the Attlee Government, arrived by air from Ottawa where he had stopped after conferring with American officials in Washington on the food problem.

Mr. Morrison was greeted with a series of questions from reporters for the British press, which has been critical of Mr. Morrison's agreement that this country would give up a further 200,000 tons of grain to help fight famine threats elsewhere.

Asserting that he planned first to report to the Cabinet and then make a statement in the House of Commons, Morrison said, "You have to handle the facts as they come to light. You must be adaptable in any situation according to the facts as they emerge."

Mr. Morrison said his trip to the United States and Canada had "cleared up a lot of issues that were in doubt as to how things can best be worked out, and I believe there will be less room for confusion and misunderstanding than there was."

He had not read Hoover's world food control plan. "If he is suggesting a one-man dictator for food, I do not think it will work," he added. — Associated Press.

Food Czar
Washington, May 22.
The Director-General of UNRRA, Mr. LaGuardia, today threw his full weight behind the plan proposed by Mr. Herbert Hoover, President Truman's food envoy, yesterday for a new world authority under a world food "Czar."

Mr. LaGuardia declared that such organisation should be a permanent one and not one for the duration of the present food crisis, as proposed by Mr. Hoover. It should not be forced to distribute supplies through commercial channels, he added.

"If out of this conference the world receives a definite workable concrete plan of operation for internationally-controlled supervision of production and distribution of food, the UNO Security Council will be able to spend most of its time on the 'gold links'." Mr. LaGuardia said. — Reuter.

British Farmers

London, May 22.
British farmers will continue to produce "almost on wartime lines" to help solve the world food crisis, the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Tom Williams told representatives of 31 nations at the opening of the International Conference of Agricultural Producers.

"The emergency requires the maximum of direct food from every acre of land," Mr. Williams said, adding that the British government has "decided on still more drastic measures" besides cuts in livestock and foodstuffs to consumers and the continuation of wartime production controls. — Associated Press.

AUSTRIA'S CASE

Vienna, May 22.
Dr. Karl Gruber Foreign Minister, who is due to go to Paris this week-end to present Austria's case before the Foreign Ministers' deputies, has been authorised by the Austrian cabinet to discuss minor frontier rectifications with Italy, it was disclosed tonight.

At the same time, Austria reserves completely her right to claim the whole of the area of German-speaking South Tyrol at the peace conference, it was stated.

The chief of the minor rectifications for which Dr. Gruber will stress, it was disclosed, concerns the canal valley near the junction of the Austrian-Italian-Yugoslav frontiers, which was awarded to Italy in 1918. This has a population of 5,000, who are predominantly German-speaking. — Reuter.

Milan, May 22.
About 40 people alleged to be neo-Fascists have been arrested by the Milan police, according to the "Milano" paper today.

The plotters, the paper says, conspired a series of terrorist attacks against the Government of the Italian Republic and the King.

U.S. SEIZES COAL MINES

Washington, May 22.
President Truman today directed the United States Secretary of the Interior, Mr. Julius Krug, to take over the United States coal pits tomorrow—four days before the end of the soft coal strike "truce."

The President's press secretary, Mr. Charles G. Ross, told a press conference that Mr. Krug has been instructed to operate the mines so as to "preserve the national economic structure in the present emergency."

The miners' strike began on April 1 when 400,000 stopped work at the call of John L. Lewis, United Mine Workers President, claiming among other things ten cents royalty on every ton of coal for their welfare fund.

At the beginning of last week, a fortnight's truce was called to enable renewed efforts at negotiating a settlement to be made by Mr. Lewis and the mineowners.

At Mr. Lewis' orders the miners then returned to work with the exception of several thousands of "rebels" in Pennsylvania. — Reuter.

Dry Eggs At Home Again

London, May 22.
The food situation will be easier for British housewives next month, as a result of minor concessions announced by Sir Ben Smith, Minister of Food, at a press conference today.

Dry eggs, withdrawn early this year, will be issued again on points from June 23, while two extra points are to be added to the present 24 for the four week period beginning on June 28.

The Minister also announced an increase in the allowance of meat to manufacturers of meat products, equivalent to an extra 1,250 tons a week.

More supplies of home canned meat are now becoming available, and next month the supplies should reach the shops at the rate of about 100 tons a week. Sir Ben Smith said, adding that some new varieties of canned imported meats will be available including meat loaf from South America, Canadian sausage meat and small quantities of canned rabbit from Australia.

The Minister reported that the recent reduction in the size of the loaf had effected a saving of approximately six per cent in flour.

He said that having received information that his request not to serve bread with midday meals in restaurants, unless by the customers' request, was being ignored in many restaurants, he proposed to take steps to see that his order was enforced.

Enforcement officers would visit restaurants to see that the order was carried out. — Reuter.

THE WEATHER

Today's weather: Fair, or cloudy, with light easterly winds. Tomorrow's temperature: 54° to 64°. Wind: light easterly, 10 to 15 m.p.h. Rain: none.

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**GERMANS MUST
WORK**

British taxpayers will scarcely
relish the further warning that,
failing improvement in the critical
Ruhr coal situation, they
will have to bear the burden of
"reparations" for Germany. In
his Budget Statement in April,
the Chancellor of the Exchequer
revealed that the Central Office
for Civil Administration was costing
Britain \$80 million a year. "I am sure," he added, "that the
British taxpayer cannot and will
not much longer be expected to
go on paying at this scale what
are virtually reparations to Germany."
The necessity of saving
from complete collapse a Reich
whose industries are still largely
paralysed places a burden on the
food, manpower, and industrial
resources of the Western Allies
which they are beginning to find
intolerable. A high official of the
War Department in Washington
has protested against the rising
cost of "what amounts to a relief
works project in Central
Europe." It has become a matter
of considerable urgency that the
German people should be set to
work for the welfare of the Continent,
instead of draining away
their neighbours' meagre resources.

Recently, the four occupying
Powers released the details of
the economic plan they had drawn
up for the reconstruction of German
industry, designed to enable
the German people to provide
for their own wants at a low
standard of living. The country's
war potential was to be
completely destroyed, by the
elimination of war industries and
by severe limitations of capacity
in industries basic to armament.
No progress can be made with
the plan, however, because of
France's continued insistence that
the future control of the Ruhr
and Rhineland must be settled
before a central Administration is
set up in Germany. The French
Cabinet has unanimously decided
against any modification of French
policy, which the Foreign Minister
has described as "not annexation,
but permanent Allied occupation
of this jumping-off place
for invasion." The deadlock has
arisen because France is primarily
preoccupied with political and
military strategy while her Allies
feel deep concern over the im-
minent economic danger to
Europe.

There is no lack of sympathy
with the French point of view as
expressed by M. Bidault when he
described Germany as "the number
one problem in French history
—past, present, and future,"
adding that "a guarantee against
German aggression is the first
requirement of French foreign
policy." Opinions differ only as
to best means of supplying such
a guarantee, and the French pro-
posals have been earnestly con-
sidered by the British Govern-
ment, which has maintained the
"closest consultation" with France
on the subject. A compromise
acceptable to both points of view
must be found, for on this of all
questions the Allies must con-
tinue to work together in har-
mony. Meanwhile, differences
over the future political control
of Germany should not be per-
mitted to hold up the first and
most pressing task facing the vic-
tors—that of restoring the Ger-
man economy in such a way that
she may contribute to the general
prosperity of Europe, and not
disintegrate into chaos.

THE BERLINERS ARE DIGGING TO EAT

It's Spring in Germany and the Berliners are digging again
—but now they are digging for dear life, as we once "Dug
for Victory." On shattered walls these words exhort
them: "Flowers won't feed your family. Plant vegetables
in every inch."

CIGARETTES AT 5s EACH

An unexpectedly gay and
springlike Berlin, greeted me
after three months away.

The cherries and almonds
flower everywhere, and in the
houses vases of lilac and double
pink prunus.

But on the skeleton walls in
the streets are placards: "Flowers
won't feed your family. Plant
vegetables in every inch."

The first Germans I went to
sea told me that their ration
cards were some weeks in
arrears, with potato supplies ex-
hausted and the bread ration
reduced.

All the same, they say, they
are better off than the area just
outside the city. That has
been stripped bare by the Ber-
lin black market.

Rations throughout the Rus-
sian Zone are short, their ar-
rival uncertain and irregular.
It all depends on the whim of
the local commandant, who may,
as one German put it, give you
sweets instead of your meat
ration one week and the next
month nothing at all.

Sucked Dry By Black Market

Round Berlin all these extra
sources have been sucked dry
by the black market, for which
the Germans, of course, blame
the Russians, but which is cer-
tainly also fed by German
racketeers.

Butter is now 412 10s. a lb.;
cigarettes 5s. each, if you can
find any.

It sounds almost like taking
in each other's washing. All
bank accounts are still blocked;
no one can draw more than one
payment of 300 marks from
what he had in the bank a year
ago; and the only people who
can afford to pay the prices are
the black marketeers them-
selves.

The area round Berlin is suf-
fering from hunger; the rest of
the zone is better off than most
people feared it would be after
the winter. The general mood
is optimistic in the spring sun-
shine.

But those who know what is
really going on foresee an even
worse winter next year. For a
number of reasons this harvest
seems likely to be even less pro-
ductive than the last.

Germans all blame the Com-
munist Land Reform. This has,
indeed, split up into uneconomic
small units land which is diffi-
cult to farm, needing expensive
machinery and large-scale work-
ing.

The social Democrats them-
selves, who originally supported
the break-up of the large
estates, have now reported that
the effect for the next three
years will be definitely harmful.

There is also an appalling
shortage of livestock, particu-
larly in the northern half of
the zone.

Saxony and Thuringia, which
can spare a few beasts, are
sending stock northwards; but
the farmers obviously send their
worst beasts, which the re-
cipients say are not fit for
slaughtering, let alone for
breeding or for hard field work.

Many of the beasts never
reach the north, as the trans-
ports have to pass through or
near Berlin, and the black mar-
keteers are on the look-out for
them.

I heard of farmer near Stat-
tin who was offering 4,000
marks and 5lb. of tobacco for a
horse. A baroness in Berlin
was going to get for him
from Schleswig-Holstein—pres-
umably smuggling it.

Yet in that farmer's own
village 40 horses were contin-
ually at work for the Russian dis-
tillery.

Potato supplies are constantly
drawn on by the Russians, and
from all over the zone come
complaints that even the seed-
potato stocks are being used to
make alcohol instead of going
into the ground.

As these stocks have also
been tapped by the Germans for
food, and the corn-seed stocks
with them, the seed situation
is critical.

Finally, there is a shortage of
labour. The Russians have still
not released any of their pri-
soners of war, except the medi-
cally unfit.

Agriculturally, in spite of all
Russian attempts at propa-
ganda, the picture is bleak.

Last year they exacted very
high delivery rates of the har-
vest, so that they were "gen-
erously" giving quantities back
for seed.

They also make much play
with statistics about the Land
Reform. The latter show that
there were only 5,000 tractors
to be shared between 320,000
peasants who got land under the
reform; and Mecklenburg is
still waiting for the first sack
of seed potatoes of the "gift"

of 50,000 promised to it for this
year's crop.
Originally it was owned by
Lady St. John, wife and later
widow of the 11th Lord St. John
of Bletso, who made entries in the
diary section concerning mas-
querades, routs, fireworks and other
diversions of the period. The diary
has come to the Daily Sketch
from a descendant of Lady St.
John, Lieut.-Col. the Hon Rowland
St. John, of Richmond, Surrey,
who, in view of recent letters in
our correspondence feature, draws
special attention to the section
devoted to recipes for both kitchen
and medicine chest.

You may add a pint of red
wine to your beef when stewing,
or lard it with bacon, and stuff
it with forcemeat.
"Hundred-Pound Cure"
What reading could be more
valuable in this lenten post-war
world? Yet 1767 had its aches
and pains, its catalogue of tri-
bulations. It is claimed that as
much as "an hundred pounds" was
paid in America for this
Receipt for the Rheumatism:
Take of gartick two cloves, of
gum ammoniac one drachm;
blend them by bruising them
together; make them into two
or three boluses, with fair
water, and swallow them, one
at night and one in the morn-
ing. Drink while taking this
recipe sassafras tea, made
very strong.
Sauces And Dances
I turn the pages at leisure.
Faded print and yellowing hand-
writing tell of an unhurried, or-
dered age. Lady St. John is stay-
ing at Nice. She notes snow,

**She Kept A Diary---Just
180 Years Ago**

By CHARLES REID

On my desk lies a volume in
frayed leather binding with a
little brass clasp which gives it
a semi-devotional look. The title-
page is headed *The Ladies' Com-
plete Pocket Book for the Year
of Our Lord 1767*.

Originally it was owned by
Lady St. John, wife and later
widow of the 11th Lord St. John
of Bletso, who made entries in the
diary section concerning mas-
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together; make them into two
or three boluses, with fair
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at night and one in the morn-
ing. Drink while taking this
recipe sassafras tea, made
very strong.

Sauces And Dances
I turn the pages at leisure.
Faded print and yellowing hand-
writing tell of an unhurried, or-
dered age. Lady St. John is stay-
ing at Nice. She notes snow,

allied chemical grapeskins filled
with refined fossilised lard. They
all died within twelve hours.
"Perhaps," said Professor Sloper,
"to get the full knowledge
value from the experiment, it
should have been made on human
beings in an ultra-hygienic in-
sultory."

The Filthiest Trio
Exquisite Sir—
Ho, yes, be sure to help us
three what are of receiving day
by day letters of abuse. One
saveth "British business men need
no help from Persian acrobats to
show the world their goods." Ho,
well. We three was not of trying
to help business men, but hoping
to amuse the people what is not
of wanting industrious machines
all the time. Because appeal to
the baby boys within the hearts
of all, ho, yes. Plank on bolly
up, down, up, down, renowned and
honourable journalist.

The Filthiest Trio
Self Expression
Somebody who has the hap-
piness and welfare of us all, a
heart hopes to use atomic power
to shoot mankind into space
where the sky is the limit, where
they will be happy to travel, and
where they will be happy to live.

India's Future
Canberra, May 22.
India should not break away
entirely from the British Empire
as she would form a temptation
for more powerful States, said Sir
Ragunath Paranjape, India's high
commissioner, in Canberra, on
Tuesday.

He argued that India would
need technical advisers to maintain
her defence.

It may be that raw materials
are running short, and the Rus-
sians have decided to take away
all factories which cannot be
locally supplied, rather than
supply the raw materials and
then remove the finished pro-
ducts as reparations.

Russians Still "Unpredictable"
The treasures of the Dresden
Art Gallery have left for
Russia. Mme. Zhukov's trousseau
of dresses has been com-
pleted by the Modestine Der-
linger, in the British sector, and
Zhukov has gone back to Mos-
cow.

The Germans find Sokholyov-
ski much more "understanding"
of their problems. But the
Russian remains unpredictable.

The owner ("manager" to the
Russians) of the Babylon
Theatre in the Alexanderplatz
was told by his Russian censor
that his programme was not
"anti-Fascist" enough.

He was ordered to produce
a certain play which made fun
of the Nazi bosses. It was not
a very good play, and he had
difficulty finding a cast.

He managed it, though, and
after some rehearsals applied to
the censor for permission to
perform it on a day in March.

The script was returned to
him marked "Forbidden—
politically unsound."

He said he was grateful
when a few days later the ex-
plosion in the Police Head-
quarters made his theatre un-
usable.

sunshine, tempest, "a slight earth-
quake, with three motions," the
season's first blossoms, straw-
berries, cherries. She dutifully
notes the letters she has written.
Lord Sandwich, the Duke of Man-
chester, the Duke of Grafton are
among her correspondents.

There are dinners and mas-
querades. She has "company at
cards." Suddenly sorrow comes
stalking. "My Lord taken very
ill. . . . My Lord, exceeding
ill. . . . Worse. . . . My
poor dear Lord died at half an
hour after eleven at night."

Seven months later the diary
has this note: "My late beloved
Lord would this Day have been
42."

The manuscript diary is followed
by a chapter of miscellaneous
print.

The signs of the zodiac are
solemnly explained. There is a
homily on "diamonds and other
precious stones worn by the ladies,
in various shapes, by way of
ornament." An abstract is offered
of "the way of caution to the
ladies" of various Acts of Parlia-
ment which forbid them to wear
foreign silks, velvets, printed
chintz and painted calicoes.

There is a succulent page on
sauces, including "a favourite
sauce of Mr. Quin's," compounded
as follows:

Take 1 pint of walnut pickle,
1 pint of mushroom catup,
12 cloves of garlic bruised, 20
anchovies bruised well, 2 oz. of
horseradish scraped, a little
Chian pepper. Let them stand
together for a week, shaking
them well, and they will be fit
for use.

The ladies are taught a multi-
tude of things—how to restore
drowned persons to life . . . how
to remove warts from hand and
face . . . what to do about great
blisters . . . how to dance Jockey's
Delight, the Margate Rout, Up
the Water, and Now or Never.

A Popular Song Hit
But the plainest evidence of the
distance we have travelled since
1767 is offered by a selection of
the previous season's most popular
songs. At the "Marybone" public
gardens a Miss Davies sang this:
Happy's that contented creature
Who with fewest things is
pleased.

And consults the voice of nature
When of evening fancy eases.
Yes, this was one of the smash
hits of London 180 years ago. I
see no future for it at the Palli-
dium or the Coliseum.

* The sassafras is a small tree,
native to North America. An in-
fusion is made from its dried
bark.

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commissioner, in Canberra, on
Tuesday.

He argued that India would
need technical advisers to maintain
her defence.

CHINA AND THE SOVIET

Dr. Sun Fo On Crisis In Manchuria Must Learn To Be Neighbours

FRANK TO DIE

Prague, May 22. Czechoslovakia's people's court today found Karl Hermann Frank, the former Nazi protector of Bohemia and Moravia, guilty of the massacre of Lidice, and sentenced him to be executed publicly. The court also found Frank the person chiefly responsible for the massacre and destruction of the village of Lidice. Associated Press.

Young Miss America Spreading

Washington, May 21. America's average junior miss has spread about two inches beyond prewar models, reports Helen Erdheim, a leading girdle design co-ordinator. Orders to girdle manufacturers from all over the country revealed that girls were spreading fast, she said. "The normal waist used to be from 25 to 26 inches, with hips about 34 to 35 inches," Miss Erdheim explained. "Waists have remained the same but hips have gained at least two inches, and are still gaining. It is obvious that equipment in many other fields, besides ours, must be redesigned. The furniture industry, for instance, almost certainly will be forced to make broader chair seats. Dress manufacturers will need more fabric and will have to refigure their patterns."

RUSSIA'S SECRET HITLER PACT

Nuernberg, May 22. Baron Von Weizsaecker, last German Ambassador to the Holy See, told the International Military Tribunal yesterday of the secret Russo-German agreement of 1939 providing for spheres of influence in eastern Europe. He described it as a comprehensive appendage to the non-aggression pact signed earlier. Weizsaecker outlined the details of the secret agreement despite vigorous protests from the Russian prosecutors. The contents of the treaty were identical with those which Alfred P. Sidel, attorney for Rudolph Hess, tried to introduce months ago.—Associated Press.

GREYSHIRTS BANNED

Capetown, May 21. Magistrates in four South African towns have been authorised to ban meetings of the Greyshirts (Fascist) organisation due to be held in the next few days. Mr. G. Lawrence, Minister of Justice, announced tonight. Mr. Lawrence said he was satisfied that public peace was likely to be "seriously endangered" if the meetings were held, and had authorised the magistrates to prohibit them under the Rioting Assemblies Act. "The Greyshirts were formed before the war on the lines of the Nazi Government and supported Hitler's aspirations, were never numerically significant. Their leader, Louis Weichardt, was interned for the duration of the war, but since his release there have been signs that the movement was being reorganised.—Reuter.

Newfoundland's Defence

London, May 21. In accordance with an agreement reached between the Governments of Canada, Newfoundland and the United Kingdom on "defence" installations in Newfoundland, the terms of which were published as an official Government statement today, the Government of Canada will re-transfer control and operation of the Newfoundland airport at Gander and the seaplane bases at Glensides and Botwood to the Government of Newfoundland. Provision is made for the Governments of Canada, Newfoundland and the United Kingdom to consult with one another from time to time with a view to coordinating defence requirements in Newfoundland.—Reuter.

NANKING, MAY 22. DR. SUN FO, PRESIDENT OF CHINA'S LEGISLATIVE YUAN, YESTERDAY DECLARED THAT RUSSIA'S RECENT "ATTITUDE" IN MANCHURIA MIGHT HAVE SPRUNG FROM FEAR OF THE TIGHTENING TIES BETWEEN THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT AND THE UNITED STATES. DR. SUN FO DID NOT DEFINE THE WORD "ATTITUDE". HE SAID THAT "CHINA AND RUSSIA MUST LEARN TO LIVE AS NEIGHBOURS—PEACEFULLY."

(SOME GOVERNMENT SOURCES HAVE ACCUSED RUSSIA OF SUPPORTING THE COMMUNISTS IN MANCHURIA, LETTING THEM MOVE FREELY INTO STRATEGIC AREAS DURING THE RECENT SOVIET ARMY OCCUPATION WHILE BARRING GOVERNMENT TROOPS.)

Dr. Sun Fo, son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, added in an exclusive interview to the Associated Press, that China might have even more to learn economically from the USSR than from the United States. He expressed favour however, for Western political practices, instead of Russia's one-party system.

He said, "We have to improve our relations with Russia. There seems to be misunderstanding and distrust. Russia may think that China is too much indebted to the United States and would too the American line in case of conflict between the Western Powers and Russia. At the same time, China wants to be friendly not only with the United States, but also with Russia."

Foreign Policy
"In order to improve our relations with all nations, China must not only become strong and prosperous, but she must have an independent foreign policy of her own so as not to be committed in either direction," he concluded.

Replying to a question as to whether or not he thought China might become a bridge between Soviet economy and that of the United States, Sun Fo said that "to fulfill such a promise, China will have to build herself economically and politically."

Dr. Sun Fo said the settlement of all China's major problems, including constitutionalism and the formation of interim coalition government, is making time pending the solution of the Manchurian issue. He declared: "If there is a peaceful solution, all other problems can be dealt with speedily."

BLAMEY ON MANUS

Sydney, May 21. General Sir Thomas Blamey, former Australian Commander-in-Chief, today said that Manus was no use to the United States strategically. Speaking at the Millions Club here, General Blamey pointed out that with the United States holding Guam and Midway islands, the Japanese could never come down by way of the Solomons again. The only value of Manus was the control it gave over the South Pacific.—Reuter.

HOPE FOR N.E.I. SETTLEMENT

Batavia, May 22. Dr. Hubertus J. Van Mook, Acting Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, yesterday expressed hope that a final settlement between Indonesian and the Dutch would be reached after Sutan Sjahrir, Premier of the unrecognized Indonesian "Republic" returns from the interior of Java. He said he and Sjahrir had made no agreement to refer the Indonesian question to the United Nations in the event of the negotiations breaking down.—Associated Press.

U.S. ARMY PLANE MISSING

London, May 22. A British dispatch from Rangoon yesterday said that a United States Army plane with eight passengers and a crew of three, all Americans, was reported missing, having left Rangoon for Calcutta on Friday. Search is being centred on the Arakan area of the Burma coast where monsoon weather has prevailed since Saturday.—Associated Press.

SUDAN CLASHES

Khartoum, May 22. Twenty tribesmen have been killed in a five-day fight at Jolani on the Sudan-Abyssinian border. The combatants were of different nationalities, but belonged to the same tribe. Six Abyssinians and 14 Sudanese were killed, many were injured.

He predicted that a revision of the draft of China's new constitution would be completed two weeks after peace is achieved. He said, however, he could see no immediate prospects of any weakening of the Communist position, which demands the retention of Communist control in most of Manchuria as the condition for peace.

"We need to strike a balance. Once the Communists and the Kuomintang learn to trust each other, Dr. Sun's principles can be realized without too much difficulty," he said.—Associated Press.

Iran Announces Soviet "All Clear"

LONDON, MAY 22. THE IRANIAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TONIGHT THAT THE RED ARMY LEFT AZERBAIJAN ON MAY 6—THE DATE AGREED UPON. A GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE STATED THAT FOLLOWING THE DESPATCH OF THE IRANIAN MISSION TO AZERBAIJAN, WHICH VISITED A NUMBER OF CENTRES, REPORTS HAD BEEN RECEIVED BY THE TEHRAN GOVERNMENT CONFIRMING THAT THE RED ARMY HAD LEFT AZERBAIJAN ON MAY 6.

The Tabriz Radio tonight did not mention any clashes, confining itself to items of home news, including the announcement that the Azerbaijan democratic cabinet met today and discussed "current affairs." It also briefly mentioned the arrest of three Right-Wing politicians by the Teheran Government.

A Teheran report said that it was believed that a "local commander" has been bribed to begin an attack—the first Teheran implied admission that Iranian Government troops had begun the fighting—which was reported yesterday. Ghavam Es Sulteneh, Iranian Prime Minister, has sent to Dr. Jafar Pishevari, "Premier" of Azerbaijan, a copy of a telegram he had earlier sent to the Commander-in-Chief of the Iranian forces in Kurdistan. "I have repeatedly told you to hold your present positions and not to attack," it stated. "Non-compliance will lead to court martial."

It was impossible to estimate the numbers involved in the clashes, or the exact position of the armies, a Teheran source stated. General Admas Ahmadi, Iranian War Minister, has presented documents to the Iranian Cabinet showing he is not responsible for issuing orders to attack.

Rumour Mongers
Today's arrests were reported in Teheran to be related to "reactionary conspirators who had spread rumours abroad about the Premier's resignation."

Another Teheran statement said that the Iranian Government mission visited Maraguch, 50 miles south of Tabriz, and Salmas, 110 miles east of Tabriz.—Reuter.

Martial Law Lifted

Tabriz, May 22. Martial law was lifted by the Azerbaijan Government today, and a statement said: "Conditions no longer justify the measure as peaceful methods prevail." The radio and press made no further mention of fighting in Kurdistan. Meanwhile a traveller who returned on Monday from Kurdistan said he was told by an official that heavy guns were heard firing from 11 in the morning until 10 in the evening on Saturday. The traveller said he personally saw large columns of Kurdish fighters moving southward from Khol and Resayeh. A report is current here that Azerbaijan's people's army is moving reinforcements toward Kurdistan.

Despite the denial by the Azerbaijan Government today, and a statement said: "Conditions no longer justify the measure as peaceful methods prevail." The radio and press made no further mention of fighting in Kurdistan. Meanwhile a traveller who returned on Monday from Kurdistan said he was told by an official that heavy guns were heard firing from 11 in the morning until 10 in the evening on Saturday. The traveller said he personally saw large columns of Kurdish fighters moving southward from Khol and Resayeh. A report is current here that Azerbaijan's people's army is moving reinforcements toward Kurdistan.

FRANK APPEALS

Prague, May 21. Karl Hermann Frank, former German "Protector" of Bohemia and Moravia, due to be hanged tomorrow, tonight appealed to the court against his execution.

RADAR WITH A MEMORY

London, May 20. The British Navy has just demonstrated to 500 scientists in London its prize detection gadget—a radar robot with a memory.

When radar warning of an approaching aircraft is received a button is pressed on the new "A.F." (automatic following) device and the aerial immediately begins an automatic search of the sky.

Within a few seconds it locates the target and "locks on" to it, indicating its achievement by flashing a green light after the manner of a pointer detecting game. From then on the aerial automatically follows the target, even "remembering" its course and speed, picking it up subsequently should the target object pass behind another. The device passes a continuous flow of electrical information about the course of the object to the gun predictors.

The aerial can begin to follow a target at a range of just under four miles. By the time the range has shortened to three miles the guns it controls are also automatically pointing at and following the target. All that remains to be done is to press the firing button.

NOTICE

RICE FOR CREWS

From Monday, 27th May, 1946, rice will only be issued to articulated crews and to a reasonable number of the Compradore Staff. A list of names signed by the Captain must be submitted by the Company when applying for such rations. Sufficient rations will be given for the duration of the ship's stay in port, and to the first port of call.

R. C. LEE,
Rice Controller.

NOTICE

Re-RICE RATION

Registration of applications for Rice Ration Tickets is suspended for a period of three (3) weeks commencing Monday, 20th. May, 1946.

R. C. LEE,
Rice Controller.

NOTICE

THE AMERICAN CLUB

An Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the American Club will be held in the Club premises on Monday, May 27th, at 5.30 p.m. for the purposes of electing officers for the current year and to receive the report from the Working Committee on the rehabilitation of the Club.

W. T. STANTON,
Chairman.

F. R. PIDCOCK,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, May 13th, 1946.

NOTICE

"P. & O. Lighter 'HAIAN' 160 tons deadweight capacity has been reconditioned and is now in commission. The lighter is offered for hire and applicants should submit their quotations to Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., P. & O. Building, Hong Kong."

SALE OF OLD STORES.

Tenders are invited for the purchase of the following stores. Scrap Iron and Steel, Firewood, 45 Gallons, and 25 Gallons Drums, Towing Wire, old Paper Rolls, and Scrap-Air Craft overload Tanks.

Tenders forms can be obtained at Section VI of Naval Store Department, H.M. Naval Yard, between 9.30—11.30 a.m. 23rd to 25th May, 1946 and should be returned in a sealed cover addressed to the Suptd. Naval Store Officer, H.M. Naval Yard on or before noon on Friday 31st May, 1946.

NOTICE

Mr. S. Grove, A.C.A. has been appointed Secretary of the Hong Kong Telephone Co., Ltd., as from 22nd May, 1946.

By order of the Board of Directors.

LAMBERT BROS.

Auctioneers, Surveyors and Appraisers, Paddy Building, Robinsons Bldg., Hong Kong.

CHINA ENTERTAINMENT AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Twelfth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, King's Theatre Building, 6th floor, on WEDNESDAY, the 29TH DAY OF MAY, 1946, at 12 o'clock to receive the Directors' Report and Accounts as at 31st December, 1941 and 31st December, 1945 to elect Directors and Auditors and to transact such other business as may be properly transacted at an Ordinary General Meeting of the Company.

AND NOTICE IS FURTHER HEREBY GIVEN that the Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd to the 29th day of May 1946 both days inclusive.

George Y. K. Sun,
Secretary.

Hong Kong, 18th May, 1946.

CHINA ENTERTAINMENT AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of China Entertainment and Land Investment Company, Limited will be held at the registered office of the Company, King's Theatre Building, 6th Floor, Victoria in the Colony of Hong Kong, on Wednesday the Twelfth day of June 1946 at 12 o'clock noon when the subjoined resolution will be proposed as a special resolution.

That Article 71 of the Articles of Association be altered by substituting the figures "\$1,200.00 to \$2,400.00" for the figures "\$500.00 to \$1,200.00."

Dated the 18th day of May 1946.

George Y. K. Sun,
Secretary.

SERVICE AUCTION ROOMS

Auctioneers, Surveyors, etc. Basement, French Bank Bldg., A.E.B. de Sousa, Auctioneer. Telephone 31867.

PUBLIC AUCTION

The Undersigned has received instructions from the Custodian of Property to sell by Public Auction.

on THURSDAY, the 23rd May, 1946, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at the premises of

CHINA PROVIDENT GODOWNS 39/40, THE PRAYA, WEST POINT,

31 LOTS OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, comprising:—

Mineral Ore, Lead Scrap, Cassia, Lead Powder, Hessian Cloth, Wooden Teapots, Match Labels, Fibre Boards, Rattan Ware, Etc., Etc., Etc.

The above Premises will be open to inspection on 21st and 22nd May, 1946, between 10.00 a.m. and Noon, and between 2.00 p.m. and 4.00 p.m.

The Auction is subject to the conditions of Sale published in the 9th March, 1946, issue of the Gazette.

A. E. B. de SOUSA,
Auctioneer.
Hong Kong, 21st May, 1946.

HALF A MILLION

MEN'S SECOND-HAND JACKETS AND TROUSERS suitable for Hongkong trade at FOUR SHILLINGS each.

(Thousands shipped to Middle East.) Quick shipment of pressed bales of one thousand assorted garments.

Establish confirmed credits in payment of any quantity on an English Bank.

M. Newman, (Contractors) Ltd.
Ramp Street, Manchester 7, England.

CANADIAN OFFICERS ASSAULTED

"Kamloops Kid" Faces War Crimes Court

AFFIDAVITS RELATING TO HAPPENINGS IN SHAMSHUI-PO PRISONER-OF-WAR CAMP ON DECEMBER 21, 1942, DURING WHICH INOUE, A CANADIAN-BORN JAPANESE, THEN AN INTERPRETER AT THE CAMP, IS ALLEGED TO HAVE ASSAULTED CAPTAIN J. A. NORRIS OF THE WINNIPEG GRENADIERS AND MAJOR F. T. ATKINSON OF THE ROYAL RIFLES OF CANADA, WERE READ AT THE WAR CRIMES COURT YESTERDAY IN THE CASE IN WHICH INOUE KANAO IS CHARGED WITH COMMITTING WAR CRIMES.

IN HIS AFFIDAVIT, LIEUT.-COL. JOHN N. B. CRAWFORD, R.C.A.M.C., ATTACHED TO THE WINNIPEG GRENADIERS, STATED THAT, BECAUSE OF SOME MEN BEING LATE FOR A PARADE, CAPT. NORRIS WAS BEATEN BY INOUE. INOUE IS SAID TO HAVE STRUCK NORRIS A NUMBER OF BLOWS ON THE FACE AND KICKED HIM WHILE ON THE GROUND CAUSING INJURIES TO HIS EYE AND VARIOUS CUTS ABOUT THE FACE AND JAW.

The Court is composed of Lieut.-Col. J. C. Stewart, Department of the J.A.G. in India, (President); Major M. I. Ormsby, The West Yorkshire Regiment; and Capt. B. N. Kaul, The Frontier Force Regiment.

Prosecuting Officer is Major G. B. Puddicombe (Barriester), Canadian Forces; and Defence Officer, Lieut. J. R. Haggan, R.E.

The charges against Inoue Kanao are:

(1) Committing a war crime in that he, in violation of the laws and usages of war, did assault Capt. J. A. Norris, of the Winnipeg Grenadiers, Canadian Army.

(2) Committing a war crime in that he, in violation of the laws and usages of war, did assault Major F. T. Atkinson, Royal Rifles of Canada.

(3) Committing a war crime in that he, at Hong Kong, between June 15 and November 30, 1941, was concerned in ill-treatment of civilian residents of Hong Kong under arrest at 67-69 Kimberley Road, Stanley Road, and other places, resulting in the death of Mr. Power, Mr. Ip Kam-wing, Mr. So Hing-hon, Mr. Enrique Lee, and in physical suffering to others of the said persons and in particular to Mrs. M. V. Power, Mr. R. P. Chilote, Mr. V. N. Alenza, Mr. A. E. P. Guest, Mr. Madar, Mr. G. Sang, Mr. W. Lawrence, Mr. Mohd Yousif Khan, Mr. Lai Chak-po, Mr. Lam Sing and Mr. Wong Sui-poy.

Prosecution Opens

In his opening address Major Puddicombe said:

"The accused, Inoue Kanao, otherwise known as Kamloops Kid, other wise known as the Commission of three war crimes, the first two of which were allegedly committed on the same occasion, at Shamshui-po Camp on December 21, 1942. It is alleged that the accused assaulted two Canadian officers, Capt. J. A. Norris of the Winnipeg Grenadiers and Major F. T. Atkinson of the Royal Rifles of Canada, in full view of the Canadian prisoners of war then drawn up on parade. In these two cases, the evidence for the prosecution will be presented by original affidavits and by extracts from originals duly certified as containing all contained therein which is pertinent to the present charges. In respect to these extracts, the Court is now informed that the originals from which they were taken contained much which was not germane to the present charges but which would be essential in proving allegations concerning other war crimes not charged against the accused now before you."

"The third charge alleges the accused was concerned in the ill-treatment of various civilian residents of Hong Kong. In four instances proof will be adduced that four of the victims, Messrs. Power, Ip Kam-wing, So Hing-hon, and Enrique Lee died following such ill-treatment and that, at very least, an attribution cause of death was this ill-treatment."

Eye-Witnesses Concerned

Finally, the prosecution will present eye-witnesses of the ill-treatment which resulted in physical suffering to others, particularly Mrs. Mary Violet Power, Mr. R. P. Chilote, Dr. V. N. Alenza, Mr. A. E. P. Guest, Mr. A. Madar, Mr. Gohzafu Sang, Lai Chak-po, Lam Sik and Wong Sui-poy, sometimes referred to as George Wong. In addition a statement alleging his ill-treatment will be presented by the affidavits of Mr. Mohd Yousif Khan, who is no longer in this vicinity, taken by Capt. Chan of the War Crimes Investigation Team, and those of Mr. Wong Sui-poy, who is now in the custody of the War Crimes Investigation Team.

concerning Mr. W. M. Lawrence though he will be called upon to testify to other facts.

"In respect to the verbal testimony, in some cases this will amount to what would ordinarily be hearsay but only in the cases when no better evidence can be produced. This will concern principally the ill-treatment and death of Mr. Power. So long as such evidence comes within the limitations laid down by the Regulations for the Trial of War Crimes it will be the contention of the prosecution that such evidence is admissible."

Particular attention is drawn to the wording of the third charge. It will be noted that the wording alleges the accused "was concerned in the ill-treatment, etcetera," and particular attention is drawn to the word "concerned." However, in the great majority, if not all, the cases, the evidence produced will show that the accused was not merely "concerned in" but took a major active part in the ill-treatments.

Finally, the Court's attention is again directed to the direction that Military Courts trying War Crimes will take judicial notice of the Laws and Usages of War. It is not intended to discuss these at length. Suffice it to say, that if the Court finds the evidence presented by the prosecution prevails over that which the accused presents for its consideration then, in respect to the first two charges, in as much as it is disclosed that the Capt. Norris and Major Atkinson were publicly humiliated, it may find the accused guilty in such cases, of a war crime; in respect to the third charge, should the prevailing evidence show the accused, while employed in the Gendarmerie, was concerned in cruel and inhuman treatment to the civilian residents of Hong Kong, the Court may find him guilty of a war crime."

Captain's Affidavit

The affidavit made by Capt. John Norris, Winnipeg Grenadiers states:

"On or about the Sept. 26, 1942, we returned to Shamshui-po. The Camp Commandant when we arrived was a Lieut. Sakolna. He was about 5'7" in height; weighed around 150 pounds and was approximately 35 years of age. He was clean shaven, did not wear glasses and was very soldierly in appearance."

Inoue, commonly known as "Kamloops Kid" was the interpreter. He was fairly tall for a Japanese and of better appearance than most of them. He wore his hair cut longer than most Japanese and had I believe the honorary rank of corporal. He spoke English well and it was understood that he had been born and lived in Kamloops, B. C. and that his family were still there. He was about 5'7" tall, weighing approximately 145 pounds and possibly 30-32 years of age. He was clean shaven and did not wear glasses. In the photograph marked Exhibit "A" and attached to this my affidavit, the figure on the right marked "1" is the Japanese I recognize as Inoue or Kamloops Kid."

Not Unusual

On the December 21, 1942, while at Shamshui-po, I had seven men in my Company (Don Company) who were acting as orderlies in the hospital. These men did not always get to the Company Hut for the Company roll-call which was held 15 minutes prior to the main count. On this day, I believe, four men had not arrived for the Company roll-call, before we marched into the parade square for the battalion roll-call. This was not unusual at that time and the hospital orderlies usually fell in before the battalion parade was called. When the latter was called, these four men were

contact their S/Majors and find what Company was short. This was an order from Major Hook who was acting for Lieut.-Col. Triest.

The check was made and didn't discover who was absent and at the time of the Japanese check we didn't know who was missing. The number as given to the Japanese was two short. We re-checked and found that the two men were from "D" Company. The names of the missing men were reported to the Japanese and they were also told where the men were. Major Hook then came to our Company and asked for the C.S.M. who had called the company roll and I told him that I had called the roll. I then went with Major Hook to a spot where I was met by Inoue and the Camp Commandant. He, Inoue, asked me if I had called "D" Coy Roll and I replied that I had. He then asked me why I hadn't called the names of these two men and I told him that they were absent at the time of our company parade but that they were usually released from Hospital in time to get to the battalion parade.

First Blow

He then remarked, "You don't call your company roll?" and struck me with his open hand which knocked off my hat and sun glasses. Then he closed his hand and hit me on the face with the inside part of his clenched fist many times. After about 15 or 20 blows he put his foot behind my leg and pushed me over. Then he knicked I believe at my head but the blows landed on my shoulder, probably four or five times. He said "Stand up and take it like a man." I stood up. He continued to strike me in the face. After some time my knees caved in and I fell down. After that he left me and went over to Major Atkinson and said: "So your officers don't call their rolls?" and thereupon kicked him on the knee. Major Atkinson fell. The Camp Commandant spoke to Inoue and I later learned that he said he would detail the punishment in that camp, that he was still Camp Commandant. Sgt. George Lomave, an official interpreter for us at the Camp, assisted me to the M. I. Room, Major Crawford examined me and looked particularly at my left eye which was cut.

In M.I. Room

My face was bruised and my mouth cut. The Camp Commandant, accompanied by Inoue, the two Grenadiers who were absent from parade and the Rifleman who failed to wake them, as his duty, came into the M. I. Room. The Commandant asked Major Crawford if I was badly hurt and on being told that my eye was cut, told him to do his best to save my eye. Inoue came to me and apologised saying that he was sorry, that he had lost his temper. I did not accept his apology. The three soldiers present came to me and stated they were sorry for the trouble they had caused me. I accepted their apology and told them to for-

get it. I returned to my quarters about a half hour later. I was informed that the cartilage in my jaw was broken. It still gives me some annoyance. Major F. T. Atkinson's affidavit reads:

General Treatment

"The general treatment of the men was similar to that at North Point. There were many incidents of men being beaten by fists and rifle butts for unknown reasons. In my own case, I was kicked on the knee and ribs by Inoue, the Camp Interpreter. That was in December, 1942. This incident was caused by the fact that several men were late on muster parade. I was confined in my bed for one week afterwards. Lt. J. A. Norris, Winnipeg Grenadiers, also received manhandling by the same man at this time. He was badly cut and bruised from it. I was kicked with a pair of ammunition boots right under the knee cap."

Two Interpreters

Extracts of the affidavit made by Lieut.-Col. John N. B. Crawford, R.C.A.M.C., attached to the Winnipeg Grenadiers.

"On the Camp Staff were two interpreters, a Mr. Tatsuda (Stodda) and Mr. Inoue. Inoue was tall for a Japanese, about 5'8", thin, clean shaven and unlike most Japanese he wore his hair long (of European length). He walked with a slouch. It was commonly believed that he had been born and educated in Kamloops, B.C., and he spoke very fluent and colloquial English employing the Canadian idioms. He was commonly referred to by the troops as the "Kamloops Kid".

"On a day shortly before Christmas, 1942, we fell in on our usual muster parade. At this time I had a great many diphtheria cases in the Jubilee Building, which was situated at the water's edge and separated from the rest of the camp by the width of the exercise ground. The muster parade was held on the main road within the camp. Two Canadians who were acting as orderlies within the Jubilee Building were asleep when the call for muster parade was called, and through some oversight on the part of the other orderlies these two were not awakened."

Ten Minutes Late

Through the discrepancy between the parade state and the actual (Continued on Page 8)

H.K. Electric Co. Strike Deadlock

The strike deadlock at the Hong Kong Electric power plant reached its sixth day yesterday without any sign of an early settlement.

Representatives of the strikers were in conference with Major Chauvin at the Labour Office yesterday morning, and negotiations are proceeding.

On the mainland, employees of the China Light & Power Co. handed a list of demands on Tuesday, and a reply is awaited from the management.

The Chinese Engineers Institute, whose members form about 25 per cent. of the strikers, have issued a statement to the Chinese Press, expressing regret that the strike should have caused the public so much inconvenience, but adding that the men were fighting for no more than a living wage.

Present living costs are by now more or less stabilised, and the demand of the men are based on them, continues the manifesto, which expresses the hope that the spirit of compromise will prevail and a settlement based on equity may soon be reached.

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Through the discrepancy between the parade state and the actual (Continued on Page 8)

Readers' Letters

"Good Music"

Sir,—I am neither a British O.I., nor a Young Woman, nor, I strongly suspect, really a Christian. But I should like to have my say nevertheless.

Hong Kong would be a far happier place if O.R.s, enlisted men, A.B.s and other members of the Services generally didn't walk about with chips on their shoulders, with their eyes positively skinned to discover a slight or an insult or some other fancied wrong, on the part of the local inhabitant, the "ladies" and "gentlemen" of the Colony, old Uncle Tom Cobley and all. I don't know what your "Two O.R.s" expected when they went to the Y.W.C.A. concert; but did they really want to be taken by the hand and led beaming into the concert hall, kissed quietly on the forehead before being conducted to a couple of easy chairs, and then settled in nicely with the cushions tucked in all round them, with a soft, cool hand to soothe their fevered brows? Did they really go to the "good music" provided, or were they positive & searching for yet another chance to lacerate that abominable inferiority complex of theirs by being able to complain in public print about how badly they were being treated?

Nobody has asked for my advice, but here it is, nevertheless: For the love of Mike get rid of the idea that anybody is trying to be pompous or patronising or too frightfully up-stage and County in his or her relations with the "common soldiery." Most of us haven't time for that sort of thing. But it is a little bit discouraging for us to have every friendly approach stifled before it is made because you can't or won't get rid of that damned chip on your shoulder.

MOTHER OF TEN.

Childish

Sir,—I view with pity the letter of two O.R.s, this morning. As a ranker and also a regular Y.W.C.A. Tuesday nighter I think that their childish wheedle is the result of their inability to mix, and feel at home. What do they expect the carpet rolled out, and perhaps to be fawned upon, in order to boost their flagging egos? I know at least five other ranks, myself included, who always find the atmosphere of the Y.W.C.A. Tuesday concerts both congenial and restful. Suggests that Two O.R.s try Pelmanism to counteract their obvious lack of self-confidence. "Convivial."

My Gratuity

Sir,—Apropos the article in this morning's issue, "What Will You Do With Your Gratuity?" As I'm being demobilised here in Hong Kong the answer's a simple one—it will probably go to pay part of the key money for a place to live in I say part, because even after five years service as an officer it is a small sum—far less than the Army is now offering officers for three years' service in peace-time—and I had hoped to be able to set it aside for the proverbial rainy day or, at least, to spend it on a few extra comforts around the house. But no key-money, no house these days and it is not much going buying furniture if one does not have somewhere to put it.

I wonder who told the writer of the article that "57 days after their demob" they receive their gratuity and final pay? I've been on well over a 100 days myself and haven't come within smelling distance of any of it.

Naval Type

Profiteers

Sir,—Yesterday Mr. J. A. G. thought that the shareholders of rich firms were the wealthy, perhaps they are not after the war: But, the newly rich are the ones who are the wealthier. The war-profiteers, the peace-profiteers, and the ones benefitted by inflation, are really rich. I know personally a man made a few lakhs in a week, by buying in banknotes of the Hongkong Bank issued by the Japs. These are the persons that cause prices to go high and make life hard for others less speculative. They made money easy and they spend without regard to the price level; merchants take that as a standard, then, follows all around inflation and high prices.

Just before the outbreak of the war, the crime wave was going up. At this moment this crime-wave is still active and acute. I remember in 1941 in a newspaper someone suggested the purge of the population to keep fifth-columns away. This same idea should be useful now. Purge of the population not only reduces crime but also eases the housing and food problems. We have too many undesirable here.

To-day you find all over the World communistic troubles of all sorts. We have some mild ones here. Even how mild they are, they may be the forerunners of more serious ones later. According to your experience in the Orient, do you think that some sort of persons are hard to be lenient with?

Kenneth Lee.

The fifth in the series of "Swing" programmes at the O.H. Club, Kowloon, is to be held tomorrow evening at 7.15 p.m. Judging by the attendance, this effort to bring the best dance bands and vocalists for the Forces is most popular. The "Duffel Bag" this week will be presented by Cpl. J. Brierley and "Off The Record" by L.A.G.E. L. Norton.

For the theft of a wallet containing \$385, at the Tai Tung Hotel, Connaught Road Central, on May 20, Lee Ju-kwong, was sentenced to four months' hard labour by Mr. Justice Gault.

It is not correct that on the last remand you told the Court that Griffin was a bad influence?—That is correct.

May I put it this way—having a bad opinion of him, you want to see this man convicted?—I wish to see no one in gaol. I want to see justice done.

There was another man called Griffin in his cabin who had a typewriter.

Did you not yesterday question two A.B.s on the bridge called Cook and Stukey about this?—Yes. Cook and Stukey thought the typewriter was part of the cargo, not private property.

I put it to you, Captain, that Stukey and Cook told you they saw it on the mess-room table?—They said they knew defendant had a typewriter.

Before you made that entry in the log book Griffin wanted to give an explanation to you and you told him to keep it for the Court in Savannah?—I did not say that. I had no intention of presenting defendant at Savannah as it was an American court.

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Objection To Defence Counsel's Expletives

Exception was taken by Mr. Marcus da Silva on behalf of the Crown to certain expletives used by Defence Counsel in submitting their application for particulars of the charges against Carroll, Hyndman and Grover, at the Central Magistracy on Tuesday.

In the closing stages of his response, Mr. da Silva said:

"It has always been the policy in these cases to furnish such particulars asked for within the next several remands or within an appreciable time of committal evidence being led in each case and this policy will be maintained."

"The refusal of particulars was because it was the considered view of the Crown that the particulars should not be demanded, as of right, at this stage, and because the Crown was desirous of raising the point academically for a ruling which will maintain the prerogatives of the Crown in relation to the preliminary magisterial inquiry, and secondly to the indictment to be laid after committed for trial."

"Lastly I will refer to the various expletives used by Defence Counsel."

Strenuous Objections

but had held a view, rightly or wrongly, in law, after considerable research and in the circumstances, "Mr. Evans' expletives are not even properly descriptive of the situation."

"Consonant, however, with the dignity of the Crown, I must place strenuous objections to Mr. Remedios' use of the word 'iniquitous'. The Crown's attitude may be 'incomprehensible' to Mr. Remedios, especially in view of his confession that he can find no authorities for his submissions, but in view of the legal authorities quoted for the Crown, the attribution of 'iniquity' to the Crown was not based on a very full research by Mr. Remedios."

"Lastly, I classify Mr. Hon's remark on 'British Justice' as 'sheer impudence' in view of the fact that his reference was based on quoted authorities having reference only to indictment at trials and having no

reference to the present case."

"I wish to see no one in gaol. I want to see justice done."

"I Am To Tell The Truth"

"I understand that by taking an oath I am to tell the truth and am not to say anything that will wrongfully harm another person," said Tso Lan, 15-year-old Chinese girl, when asked in Court yesterday if she knew the meaning of an oath.

She was the principal witness against Cheng Sun, charged as a principal in the second degree in the armed robbery of the Tung Hing Grocery Store, Shek Wo Hui, Sheanghui, on Jan. 16th.

The case was heard before Mr. Justice T. J. Gould, Puisne Judge, and a jury composed of L. G. Morales (foreman), Mak Yu-hing, Fung Yat-fun, Phoon Yim-tan, Tan Hon-lee, Au Soom-way and Au Tin-kut.

Accused claimed that he was wrongfully accused and had nothing to do with the robbery. Evidence was given that the shopkeeper, his son and a servant were unable to identify the accused but that the young girl identified him without any hesitation. The robbers' booty included C.N.\$130,000, H.K.\$200, a wrist watch, four fountain pens, and a quantity of clothing.

After five minutes of deliberation, the Jury found accused guilty and he was sentenced to three years' hard labour.

CLIMBED UP A DRAINPIPE

As a sequel to the burglary at the Dairy Farm, Wyndham Street, Lam Pak-tung, was charged before Mr. C. Y. Kwan at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

Detective Sub-Inspector Weeks, who prosecuted, said that at about 5.30 a.m. on May 21, accused was arrested riding in a rickshaw with two suit cases containing clothing.

Questioned, accused admitted that, with another man, he climbed up a drainpipe and through a window by bending an iron, and stole the suitcases. Mr. B. W. Bradbury, who was informed about the theft and identified the articles, approximately valued at \$3,000.

Everything was recovered, including a woollen vest and a pair of pyjamas pants, which accused was wearing. He threw away his own clothing, which could not be found again. Sentence of six months' hard labour was imposed.

MONEY MART

After a day of uncertainty, gold again spurted yesterday. At the opening, it was already \$525 per tael, 11 points higher than the previous day's close; and by late afternoon it had climbed to \$541.

Chinese national currency was quiet and practically stationary. Closing rates were \$2.20 for futures and \$2.42 for spot (per C.N\$1,000).

Foreign currencies continued to climb, and yesterday U.S. dollars had buyers at \$5.40, Sterling at \$18, and Australian pounds at \$14.

Shanghai Exchange

Shanghai, May 22.
The 10 a.m. quotations were:
Buying Selling
C.N\$ C.N\$
Gold per ounce 100,500 101,500
U.S. Dollars 2,390 2,410
Hong Kong Dollars 420 425
Closing quotations were:
Gold per ounce 104,000 105,000
U.S. Dollars 2,410 2,440
Hong Kong Dollars 420 430
* Unofficial market.
—Associated Press.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

MAIL NOTICE

Outward Mails

THURSDAY, 23rd MAY.
Kongmoon (Kwok Hing) 9.00 a.m.
Macao and Tainshan (Kwong Fook Cheung) 10.00 a.m.
Bangkok (Edna) 10.00 a.m.
Strait (Samsur) 10.00 a.m.
Manila, P.I. (Wanderer Park) Noon.
Swatow and Amoy (Van Houten) 3.00 p.m.
Kongmoon (On Wah) 3.00 p.m.
Airmail for Canton, Chungking and Kunming (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 3.15 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.
Canton (By Train) 4.00 p.m.
FRIDAY, 24th MAY.
Canton (Sai On) 10.00 a.m.
Formosa (Tak On) 10.00 a.m.
Shanghai (Fengtion) 10.00 a.m.
Macao and Tainshan (Kwong Sal) 11.00 a.m.
Airmail for London, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Sydney and Auckland (By Air) (Reg.) 1.45 p.m. (Ord.) 2.00 p.m.
Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America via Vancouver B.C. (Empire) (Gannet) (Parrels) 3.00 p.m. (Reg.) 3.15 p.m. (Ord.) 3.30 p.m.
S.S. Empress of Japan 3.30 p.m.

Rehabilitation Of Chinese Shipping

SHANGHAI, MAY 22.

ORGANISATION OF A HUGE STATE-OWNED SHIP-BUILDING COMPANY CAPABLE OF CONSTRUCTING VESSELS UP TO 10,000 TONS, AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A NATIONAL MERCHANT AND MARINE COLLEGE FOR THE TRAINING OF MERCANTILE OFFICERS, ARE THE MAIN PROVISIONS OF A FIVE-YEAR PLAN REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN DRAWN UP BY THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE REHABILITATION OF CHINESE SHIPPING.

THE PROJECTED SHIPBUILDING CONCERN WILL BE THE LARGEST OF ITS KIND IN CHINA'S HISTORY, WITH DOCKYARDS SPRAWLING OVER AN AREA OF ABOUT 167 ACRES IN THE WOOSUNG DISTRICT, ABOUT TEN MILES NORTH OF SHANGHAI.

Preliminary survey work has already started allowing allocation of the site by the Executive Yuan, highest organ of the Chinese Government.

The Chinese authorities are said to be hoping to secure part of the necessary shipbuilding equipment from Japan as reparations — and part by purchase from the United States, Canada, and Australia.

Both the United States and Canada are reported to have indicated their willingness to sell a number of complete dockyards to China.

It is learned that until such time as Chinese shipyards can turn out enough bottoms to meet home requirements the Chinese Government intends to encourage purchases of vessels from abroad to overcome the present shipping shortage.

In consonance with this policy the Government is said to be negotiating at present for the purchase of 30 large vessels for allocation to various private companies as compensation for their losses during the war.

(Private Chinese shipping concerns are estimated to have lost altogether 206 vessels, aggregating 296,330 tons, during the eight years of the Sino-Japanese War, representing 92 per cent of the total tonnage they possessed.)

At the same time the two leading Chinese shipping companies, China Merchant and Ming Sung, have placed large orders in the United States and Canada.

Following the acquisition recently of 10 Liberty and 10 Victory ships from United States Army surplus stores, China Merchants — which is state owned — has ordered 15 freighters from the United States and intends later to buy 50 other ships of various sizes for its inland and coastal services.

Sino-American Co. There is talk at present of the early formation of a joint Sino-American shipping concern, in which Chinese interests will predominate.

According to tentative plans the concern will buy from the United States as many as 3,000-ton vessels, which will be operated under the Chinese flag and with Chinese crews in Chinese waters.

Meanwhile the Chinese National Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (C.N.R.R.A.) has organised a Water Transport Corporation in an attempt, in the words of an U.N.R.R.A. release, "to reduce the critical war-time loss of China's inland and coastal water transportation system."

The Corporation which expects to have an armada of 200 United States Navy and Army ships of the LST and LSM type, will give first priority on all occasions to U.N.R.R.A.-C.N.R.R.A. relief materials, but will accept commercial cargo to complete loads.

The Corporation hopes to run services along the Yangtze River as far as Chungking as well as up the Yellow River and along the China Coast to such cities as Tsingtau (in the north-eastern province of Shanghai), Amoy (in the south-eastern province of Fukien) and Hong Kong.

Included as part of the C.N.R.R.A. Water Transport Corporation will be shipyards for berthing and maintenance and a headquarters port in Shanghai. — Reuter.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

The Statistical Office of the Imports and Exports Department reports that imports of merchandise during the first quarter of 1946 amounted to a declared value of H.K.\$135.8 millions as compared with H.K. 123.5 millions in the corresponding period of 1939.

Exports of merchandise amounted to a declared value of H.K.\$92.3 millions as compared with H.K.\$120.5 millions.

It should be noted that in the compilation of these statistics no cognizance has been taken of "spurious" cargoes during the first quarter of 1946: to some extent these would offset the figures for the first quarter of 1939.

The following are the details by countries, imports given first with the 1939 figure in brackets:

United Kingdom (9,481,712) 1,964,307 (4,051,963) 2,924,002;
Australia (1,268,793) 705,045 (750,910) 120,000; Burma (328,810) (1,419,613) —; Canada (937,942) 8,436 (771,338) 35,171;
Ceylon (52,372) 1,500 (272,502) 67,697; East Africa (84,923) — (56,802) 60,680; India (1,404,649) 4,769,002 (1,768,172) 3,806,548;
Malaya (British) (2,671,711) 13,981,647 (8,909,743) 24,197,250;
New Zealand (200,924) — (463,212) 6,420; North Borneo (4,007,749) — (349,147) —; South Africa (186,535) (486,216) 18,833; West Africa (—) (255,099) —; West Indies (625) (1,198,702) 1,380; British Empire, Other (177,309) 1,059,200 (724,493) 57,895; Belgium (2,256,101) — (266,288) —; China, North (27,901,248) 31,165,223 (12,162,242) 17,367,112; China, Middle (4,204,846) 17,810,187 (7,967,720) —; China, South (13,893,031) 38,678,697 (4,282,955) 17,368,403; Cuba (—) (54,679) —; Central America (—) (401,460) 350; Denmark (91,676) 6,155 (330,217) —; Egypt (25,730) — (54,851) 383,233; France (612,078) — (2,356,206) —; French Indo-China (9,556,479) 26,200 (15,929,514) 1,227,432; Germany (4,216,010) — (4,028,033) —; Holland (897,805) (1,438,840) —; Italy (291,005) — (40,143) —; Japan (6,011,090) — (1,022,335) —; Kwong Chow Wan (4,265,115) 393,772 (4,245,931) 172,101; Macao (6,941,828) 14,539,110 (10,746,080) 5,697,829; Norway (80,628) 327,715 (107,494) 247,210; Netherlands East Indies (6,147,120) 19,093 (2,420,591) —; Philippines (422,136) 60,431 (2,784,019) —; Portugal (24,561) 446 2,005,655; (6,582,729) —; Siam (6,582,729) 601,866 (3,648,918) 1,351,013; South America (187,550) — (217,389) 71,100; Sweden. (113,500) 40,162 (465,258) 166,731; Switzerland (100,934) — (—) —; Spain (43,670) — (—) —; U.S.A. (12,185,039) 9,681,327 (14,260,659) 8,894,576; Others (1,003,190) 181,019 (10,471,825) —.

The following are the details in terms of merchandise:

Animals, Live (9,029,597) 6,209,517 (123,005) —; Building Materials (1,849,793) 1,311,825 (765,481) 215,600; Chemicals & Drugs (1,807,550) 2,185,780 (1,787,315) 2,462,490; Chinese Medicines (5,879,297) 16,090,000 (4,055,835) 11,773,077; Coal (1,718,471) 1,718,471 —; Cotton, Piece Goods & Textiles (15,375,781) 11,706,056 (10,119,254) 4,879,112; Railway Materials (55,787) — (72,100) —; Tobacco (2,776,035) 3,271,500 (3,851,766) 818,590; Tea (1,115,907) 3,007,774 (1,301,180) 2,340,760; Paper & Paperware (2,109,784) 3,007,774 (1,301,180) 2,340,760; Miscellaneous (15,375,781) 11,706,056 (10,119,254) 4,879,112; Railway Materials (55,787) — (72,100) —; Tobacco (2,776,035) 3,271,500 (3,851,766) 818,590; Tea (1,115,907) 3,007,774 (1,301,180) 2,340,760; Paper & Paperware (2,109,784) 3,007,774 (1,301,180) 2,340,760; Miscellaneous (15,375,781) 11,706,056 (10,119,254) 4,879,112; Railway Materials (55,787) — (72,100) —; Tobacco (2,776,035) 3,271,500 (3,851,766) 818,590; Tea (1,115,907) 3,007,774 (1,301,180) 2,340,760; 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starring RANDOLPH SCOTT

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NO DIVERGENT INTERESTS Britain And Egypt And The Suez Canal Lords Debate On "Quit Egypt" Plan

LONDON, MAY 22. EGYPT AND BRITAIN HAVE NO DIVERGENT INTERESTS IN THE SUEZ CANAL, LORD JOWITT, LORD CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, SAID TODAY WHEN REPLYING TO THE DEBATE ON EGYPT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS. HE ADDED THAT IT SHOULD BE PROPERLY DEFENDED AND EVERYTHING WE CAN DO TO MAKE CERTAIN THAT THE NECESSARY INSTALLATIONS AND EQUIPMENT ARE THERE AND THAT THE EGYPTIAN ARMY IS TRAINED IN THE USE OF THAT EQUIPMENT, SO THAT AT A MOMENT'S NOTICE THEY CAN PLAY THEIR PART.

LORD JOWITT SAID THAT UNDER AN ARTICLE OF THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN TREATY OF 1936 WHICH WOULD REMAIN, "IF WAR COMES, HOTFOOT WE SHALL GO AND DO WHAT WE CAN TO RENDER AID TO EGYPT, WHO WILL BE PREPARED BY THESE MEANS TO DEFEND OUR TERRITORY FROM ASSAULT."

On the question of whether or not the Government was right to announce its acceptance of the principle of evacuation of British forces from Egypt, Lord Jowitt said Article XVI of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936 provided that its obligations should continue for 20 years. Thereafter, if there was a controversy, the matter had to be submitted to the Council of the League of Nations—probably now the Security Council.

The issue to be submitted was whether or not Egypt now was able to look after her own area and the Canal Zone. Britain could have said she would do nothing until 20 years were up, but by the end of another 10 years she would incur the bitter hostility of Egyptians and been dragged before the Security Council. What then would Britain's position have been? "Were we wrong to accept after full consultation, consideration of revision of the treaty at the end of 10 years?" Lord Morris interjected: "Yes, you have in fact incurred the hostility to which you refer and have, therefore, gained nothing."

Only Way
Lord Jowitt said when Egypt asked if Britain was willing to consider the treaty with a view to revision now, he thought the vast majority of members would say yes. Men on the spot had stated that in the prevailing atmosphere the only way to get a satisfactory arrangement was to announce in advance the Government's acceptance of the principle of evacuation.

Lord Jowitt said he was no strategist, but he was very anxious that Britain should never again be party to an arrangement such as she had with Poland, where she was committed to defend the country and had absolutely no base from which she could possibly do it.

"I would like to emphasise that we regard Egypt as an equal ally with ties which bind her to this country and bind us to her very closely. There is no possible conflict of interest between our two governments. Absolutely equal we stand together in full and firm friendship. Our one interest is that Egypt should be strong and her country inviolable."

Primary Interest
He had never yet heard anybody doubt that whatever change there was in the weapons of war that they had rendered the Canal and the Canal Zone unimportant.

"Of course, everything that we do here must be dovetailed with the United Nations Organisation, but this is a case where there ought to be agreements in which Egyptians and the Arab countries on the one hand and Great Britain and the Dominions on the other are primarily interested."

"Let us look at this problem not in isolation, but as part of a world problem—a piece in the whole mosaic. The greatest benefit we could give would be the removal, or withdrawal, of foreign troops from the various countries of the Middle East, in time from Greece—and believe me, members of this Government look forward with longing to the day when the last British soldier can leave Greece—we can make a bigger contribution in the setting up of a real peace than in any other way. Let us remember that when we consider our line of action in regard to Egypt."

He thought it very foolish to imagine politics and strategy could be completely divorced, and that it was not a question of strategy whether Britain did or did not have the goodwill and friendship with the Egyptian people.

Misunderstanding
In opening the debate Lord Altrincham, who as Sir Edward Grigg was formerly British Minister-Resident in the Middle East, said that the Egyptian Premier, Sidky Pasha, had stated that those who criticised the British Government's recent procedures in Egypt were imbued with the prejudices of 10 years ago, based on outworn conceptions of armed domination.

"That such a thing should be said in such a quarter shows, I am afraid, the misunderstanding which has been produced in Egypt by the procedures of the British Government," said Lord Altrincham, adding that such statements had no basis in truth, and it was because Britain was so deeply concerned with the sovereign independence of Egypt that she was also concerned with every question affecting her future security.

Declaring that there was nothing that Britain had done, or hoped to achieve in future relations with Egypt which would be incompatible with the dignity and self respect of the Egyptians, he said that the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936 was freely negotiated, and without it, Egypt would have been overrun. The fact remained that at the present moment Egyptian nationalism was unquestionably inflamed against Britain. He attributed this partly to the fact that the evacuation of Cairo and Alexandria was not announced immediately after the capitulation of Japan.

Too Late
"I place responsibility for the failure to do that fairly and squarely on the shoulders of the Government. They were warned but they took no action until much too late," said Lord Altrincham.

He added that the security of the Suez Canal was an important factor in the world situation.

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AT 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.20 P.M.
M-G-M'S GREATEST MUSICAL SHOW!
"THOUSANDS CHEER"
IN TECHNICOLOR!
30 STARS! 3 GREAT BANDS!
with
Kathryn Grayson - Gene Kelly
Mary Astor - John Boles
Mickey Rooney - Judy Garland
Red Skelton - Ann Sothern
And A Parade of Stars
— NEXT CHANGE —
"GUNG HO"

NELSON PENSION

London, Wednesday.
Since a pension was granted to Lord Nelson in 1800, his heirs have drawn \$700,000 (less income tax) from the Treasury.

The Government now announces that the pension is to terminate on the death of the present Lord Nelson (aged 88), or his heir, who is his brother (aged 86), should he survive him.

grounds in this air age, because the range of defence obviously greatly exceeded the boundary of any single state, and also because of the cost.

He believed that if Egypt attempted the maintenance of what was necessary in the Canal Zone, she would burden her finances to an extent fatal to her even more essential public services.

Declaring that in this air age, security could not be given to Egypt by her own efforts, Lord Altrincham said, "I know no case which is so evidently one for such a system of regional security as is contemplated in the charter of the United Nations for different parts of the earth."

"The United States has already built up such a system, to which she attaches great importance in her own hemisphere. Russia has not neglected to build up such a system, and neither the Commonwealth nor the Arab states can be without a genuine co-operative system of regional security in the Middle East."—Reuter.

Secret Clauses Denied
London, May 22.
Reports that the revised armistice agreement with Italy contains a secret annex were categorically denied here tonight by a Foreign Office spokesman.

The reports had suggested that secret provisions will secure continued Allied control over Italian trade and commerce. It is now officially stated that the revised armistice contains no secret clauses whatsoever.

Italian trade and commerce will be completely under Italian control. The armistice agreement, the spokesman said, will contain only one annex in connection with the article which arranges for the re-development of British and United States troops in Italy to maintain the lines of communication with Austria.—Reuter.

DIM VIEW OF HOLLYWOOD
Martha Tilton, the film crooner, takes a dim view of Hollywood. She has exiled herself for six months from the film city so that she will not become a "vokel" like Ingrid Bergman, Loretta Young and Betty Grable.

"So-called up-to-date film stars stay so long in Hollywood, that they become country girls, and don't know what the people in the other big cities are thinking about," she says.

Martha is in New York to try the latest hat fashions and has "brushed the Hollywood straw out of her hair."

88 CONDEMNED TO DEATH
Brussels, May 21.
Eighty-eight traitors, condemned to death for collaboration with the Nazis have been executed since the liberation, it was announced officially today. The executions represent less than one-tenth of the death sentences passed on 897 traitors still held in Belgian prisons. More than 2,254 other death sentences have been passed "in absentia."—Associated Press.

PICK A WOMAN OLDER
Advice to men, from Dr. Clifford Adams, director of Pennsylvania University's Marriage Service:—
Marry at 20, pick a woman older. It is wrong for the average man of 25 or 26 to marry a girl under 20.

Dr. Adams' reasoning: A man's sex-urge is greatest at 20, declines steadily thereafter.
A woman's, on the other hand, is almost dormant until 20, then increases steadily until 37.

RECALLED
Capetown, May 22.
India's high commissioner for South Africa, Deshmukh, has been recalled for consultation in view of the present state of the Asiatic and Indian representation bill.

Deshmukh was informed by acting premier, Dr. Hofmeyr, of the recall at a conference on Tuesday.—Associated Press.

Charlie Chaplin's film, "The Great Dictator," which comically foreshadowed Hitler's fall, is to be shown soon in Berlin.

SHOWING TO-DAY KING'S At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

ABBOTT & COSTELLO

at their funniest

10 MINUTES OF PURE, BONE-DEEP LAUGHTER

LOST IN A HAREM

Also today

10 MINUTES OF PURE, BONE-DEEP LAUGHTER

Also today

Troops Disguised As Civilians

Paris, May 22.
When Jose Giral, Republican "Premier" gives evidence this week in New York before the U.N.O. sub-committee on Spain he may produce a statement that General Franco disguised his troops as civilians during the recent visit of Allied "observers" to the Franco-Spanish border.

Spanish Republicans in Paris today confirmed the French press reports, according to which the President of the Basque "Shadow" government had sent this information to Dr. Giral.

He added that Spanish troops were on that occasion also ordered to camouflage their weapons. It was stated that the President of the Basque government quoted a statement from members of General Franco's army.

They are said to have declared that orders for the requisitioning and wearing of civilian clothes were given to Spanish troops on May 12 and that those who were unable to obtain suitable clothes were confined to stables during the "observers' visit."

It is presumed that the President of the Basque government was referring to the tour of the Pyrenees frontier by Allied military attaches in Spain made last week at the invitation of the Spanish General Staff and in the company of Spanish officers.—Reuter.

ANTI-CLIMAX IN DELHI
New Delhi, May 21.
There is a feeling of anti-climax in political quarters in New Delhi tonight, as it is reported that a reply from the Muslim League to the British proposals for India's future is not likely to be received before the League Executive meeting on June 5.

The optimism of the last two or three days has been tempered by the news that Sir Stafford Cripps (one of the members of the Cabinet Mission) has been taken to a nursing home indisposed.

Political quarters are wondering whether Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, will have any further communication with the British ministers before the Working Committee of the Muslim League meets on June 3.—Reuter.

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Cable or write by Air Mail to V.
Sagar, Box 92, Lautoka, Fiji.

C.N. DOLLARS INTO YEN

Tokyo, May 21.
Allied Headquarters today
authorised Japanese war pri-
soner repatriates from China to
exchange Chinese National cur-
rency dollars into Yen at the
rate of 136 National Dollars per
Yen.

It is believed that only a few
repatriates will be affected,
mostly those who were paid in
Chinese Dollars for work per-
formed while prisoners.—Asso-
ciated Press.

U.S. TREASURY POSITION

Washington, May 21.
The position of the
United States Treasury, com-
pared with the corresponding
date last year was:

Total debt—\$272,969,840,000
and \$237,271,940,000 Gold As-
sets—\$20,245,276,000 and
\$20,251,378,000.—Associated
Press.

BEN LINE STEAMERS LIMITED.

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"AMMLA" from Melbourne 12th June

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20 Cornhill Road, Central. Tel. 24639.

Hugh Dalton On
Cable And Wireless

London, May 22.

Mr. Hugh Dalton, Chancellor of the Exchequer, moving
the second reading of the Cable and Wireless Bill in the
House of Commons today, heralded it as not only a
measure of special advance but as a practical measure
of a united Empire policy.

Declaring that Britain and the Dominions were in complete
accord over the latest Government nationalisation
scheme of Cable and Wireless Limited—Mr. Dalton
said that it transferred from private to public control
a great network of imperial telecommunications.

Mr. Dalton said that there
had been increasing dissatisfaction
in the Dominions with the
present setup, the Dominions
feeling that they were not re-
ceiving reasonable treatment.

The bill, he said, provided
that the compensation to be paid
should be by agreement with the
Company or by arbitration.
So far, he added, the Company
had shown no great keenness to
come to an agreement with the
Government.

Cable and Wireless he said had
made no secret of the fact that
they did not like the Bermuda
agreement and had been con-
ducting propaganda against it
with their shareholders' money.

The Government had not yet
decided whether this service
should be operated by the Post
Office or by a public board,"
Mr. Dalton declared.

The Government were anxious
to consult all interests concern-
ed before taking their decision
and a small board would be
appointed to carry on in the
interim period.

Mr. Dalton said that in their
propaganda, Cable and Wireless
had been alleging that the Em-
pire was being sacrificed to
foreign interests by the Em-
pire agreement and alleging that
the agreement committed the
Government to make greater
reductions than the Company
would have made had it re-
mained in control.

Company Criticism

"The criticism launched
against the agreement by Cable
and Wireless," continued Mr.
Dalton, "ignores the fact that
but for the agreement the
American companies would have
continued the rate war which
they had already started."

"Cable and Wireless would
have been compelled, had there
been no agreement, either to
reduce their rates in step with
the American companies or they
would have lost a large amount
of business to the American
companies."

Cheap communications, par-
ticularly between the different
parts of the Empire, were most
necessary and "we should do all
we can to bring them to the
lowest possible level of cost
which is feasible," Mr. Dalton
said.

"If we do not proceed along
these lines, there will be a
general breakup of imperial
unity in these matters,"—Reu-
ter.

SHIPPING
MOVEMENTS

Arrivals

Yesterday—Empire Clyde from
Yulin, Suffren from Saigon, U.S.S.
George from Guam and H.M.S.
Trodgy and Gray from survey.

Scheduled Arrivals

Today—H.M.S. Cayver from
Kure, H.M.S. Trafalgar from
Japan and S.S. Samtux from Kure.
Tomorrow—F.S. Tourville from
Saigon, S.S. Haiyang from Shang-
hai and U.S.S. Craig from Guam.

Departures

Yesterday—U.S.S. Typhoon
towing YO-79 to Shanghai, S.S.
Wing Sang for Shanghai and S.S.
Anhui for Singapore.

Scheduled Departures

Today—H.M.S. Hart for Pra-
tas, H.M.S. Phoebe for Shanghai
and S.S. Samsur for Singapore.
Tomorrow—H.M. LCI (L) 178
and HDML 1105 for Malacca.

BRIDE SHIP

London, May 21.

British aircraft carrier H.M.S.
Indefatigable has been refitted in
England with every modern com-
fort, including indoor swimming
pool, lounges, bathrooms and nur-
series.

The ship will bring 130 British
wives of Australian servicemen
and their children to Sydney early
in June.

EUROPEAN COAL
POOL DISCUSSION

Paris, May 22.

Delegates of 20 nations began
their round-table conference
behind locked doors in the Hotel
Palais D'Orsay today to dis-
cuss pooling Europe's coal sup-
plies.

The French Minister of In-
dustrial Production, M. Marcel
Poincaré, a Communist who has
been in the Government since
1936, said that the French Gov-

BRIDGE NOTES

"This type of hand," complains
a Baltimore reader, "seems to
give us a good deal of trouble.
Game was cold without a finesse,
as a matter of fact we'd have
made an extra trick if the dia-
mond Ace had been in the right
spot. But we stopped short of
game, as you can see:
South, Dealer
East-West vulnerable

B. K 8 6 4
H. 7 5 3 2
D. 8 2
C. K 7 3

B. 10 9
H. A K 8 6 4
D. Q 10 9 7
C. 10 9 8 5

B. A Q 7 3 2
H. 9
D. K 6 5
C. A Q 8 4

The bidding:
South 1S West 2S North East
3S Pass 3S Pass
3C Pass 3S Pass

"South didn't see how he could
bid any more with a hand so full
of holes. As he pointed out, if
North's club King had been the
heart King, he would still have
to lose three red tricks and would
also lose one or two clubs. And
North didn't see how he could
make any energetic bid with
only two Kings and not even a
singleton. But the thing that all
of us didn't see was why this
'lay-down game' couldn't be bid
logically and safely. Can you tell
us?"

"We can't state why the game
couldn't be bid because we think
it should have been bid. Our
correspondent put his finger on
the vital point when he said that
game would have been impossible
if North had held the heart King
instead of the club King. South
had no way of telling which King
(if any) North held—but North
did know. Although North had
only two Kings, he could be sure
they were useful cards, for they
were in the suits South had bid.
For that reason, North should
have jumped to four spades.
Game can be made with sur-
prisingly little strength if all of
it is just where it's needed.

Yesterday you were Merwin
Maier's partner and, with neither
side vulnerable, you held:

S. 9 7 5
H. K 9 6 4
D. K 7 3 2
C. 10 6

The bidding:
Maier Schenken You Jacoby
1D Pass 1H 2C
2S Pass (7)

ANSWER: Bid three diamonds.
Your partner probably has only
a four-card spade suit, and will
probably be a great deal better
off at diamonds than at spades.
Your hand is weak, but you must
show your preference for di-
amonds.

Score 100 per cent for three
diamonds, 50 per cent for pass.

Question

Today you are David Bruce
Burnstone's partner and, with
neither side vulnerable, you hold:

S. K 7 5
H. K 9 6 4 3
D. 7 3 2
C. 10 6

The bidding:
Burnstone Schenken You Jacoby
1D Pass 1H 2C
2S Pass (7)

What do you bid? (Answer
Tomorrow).

BRITISH PROTEST
TO FINLAND

Helsinki, May 21.

Mr. Francis Shepherd, Brit-
ish Minister in Helsinki, has
protested to the Finnish For-
eign Minister, Mr. Carl
Enckell, over the publication of
anti-British articles in Finnish
papers.

The articles concerned ap-
peared in the "Vapen" Sami,
(organ of the People's De-
mocratic Party) and the Com-
munist "Tyokansan Sanomat."
No publicity has been given to
the protest in Finland.—
Reuter.

MORE FOOD FOR GERMANY

London, May 22.

Substantial increases in the
amount of food allocated to the
British zone of Germany will
be announced when the British
Cabinet Ministers, Mr. Herbert
Morrison, report on May 23, talks
with the German Government and the
Canadian Government in Berlin.

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ARRIVALS

S.S. FOOSHING from Bangkok 23rd May

SAILINGS

S.S. HINSANG to Sandakan 16th June

IN PORT

S.S. SAMDART Buoy A.13

S.S. KWASANG Kowloon Dock

All the above subject to alteration without notice.

All intending Passengers are requested to register their names as
far as possible in advance of the time at which they wish to leave.

Agents:

THE GLEN LINE LTD.

m.v. GLENGLUE Due from United Kingdom about 26th May

m.v. EMPIRE PARK Due from United Kingdom about 27th May

m.v. GLENAPP Sailing for U.K., Antwerp, Amsterdam, Rotterdam
About 30th May

Managing Agents

AUSTRALIA CHINA LINE

M.V. KAFIRISTAN Due from Melbourne, Sydney, Torokina

Leads for Sydney, Melbourne Mid-June 23rd May

also Brisbane if sufficient inducement.

Also Agents for PRINCE LINE LTD.

S.S. WINDERMERE PARK arrived from Vancouver—2S Kowloon
Wharves.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

AGENTS:

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILING FOR SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN

S.S. "HANYANG" 4 p.m. 27th May

SAILING TO SHANGHAI

S.S. "TSINAN" 4 p.m. 30th May

SAILING FOR BANGKOK

S.S. "NINGHAI" (No passengers) 31st May

SAILING TO CANTON

S.S. "FATSHAN" 6 a.m. 26th May

Subject to alteration without notice.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY

Ship	From	Due
"MYRTLEBANK"	Bombay	Discharging May 25th
"SAMTYNE"	Karachi & Bombay	

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD

Sailings to Straits and India

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

Ship	From	Due
"KAIPAKI"	Sydney	Discharging
"KENILWORTH"	Sydney	Discharging
Ship	Loading for	Ready
"KAIPAKI"	Sydney	End May

For full particulars apply to

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SAILING TO PORT SAID, LIVERPOOL VIA STRAITS.

GLENAPP 30th May
ADRASTUS 6th June
GLENFINLAS 16th June

SAILING FOR LIVERPOOL VIA NEI. STRAITS,
PORT SAID & AMSTERDAM.

LAOMEDON 20th June

VESSEL DUE.

GLENFINLAS from U.K. via Straits late May
LAOMEDON do do early June
PRIAM from New York and San Francisco early June

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quency played out in the Indian stumps drawn at 24 for one—**Scottish Match**

Edinburgh, May 22

The Indian tourists today opposed a Scottish team in a two-day cricket match at Warriston, Glasgow. The visitors were captained by Scotland's team captain, G. Clark, at Stirling, County Perth, and the home side by J. MacLennan, at Glasgow.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by W. J. WATSON, at the "Herald" Press, 14, Prince Street, Glasgow.

pages 1,600 bed mats. CNRRA was responsible for providing food for the repatriates on their journey back from Malacca to Hong Kong. Later on, it is intended to transfer the repatriates to huts which are now being erected close to Abardom.

The Empire Circle is to make a return visit to Malacca this month to see the progress.

MALAYAN PRO-CONSUL
Singapore, May 22.
Mr. Malcolm MacDonald arrived by air on Tuesday afternoon to take up his post as Governor General of the Malayan Union. A letter was received by Lady Louisa Mountbatten, Lord and Lady Killarney, Sir Edward Gent, Governor of the Malayan Union, and other chiefs of the North-East Asia Command. Mr. MacDonald is installed in his new post at 22, Victoria Road.

Edinburgh, May 22
The Indian tourists today
opposed a Scottish team in a two
day cricket match at the Myrafield
ground of George Watson's College,
Edinburgh. The Indian team was
captained by Shantaram Chitambar,
Bhadrangam, Bangalore. The
Scottish team was captained by
James MacLennan.